

Non. 1. *Secretary of State*

# Westerly Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C. .... TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1826.

[VOL. VI. .... NO. 294.]

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

House to Rent.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to 84.

Dec. 14, 1825. ALFRED MACAY.

Gig & Coach Making Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends, and the public at large, that he has established himself a few doors east of Mr. William H. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, on Main street, Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line of business.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for that liberal portion of public patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by continuing in the above business, to reap a liberal share with the rest of his friends.

A Journeyman is wanted at the above business; liberal wages will be given to one who is well skilled in Fannel work, and is inclined to be sober.

CYRUS W. WEST.

Salisbury, Jan'y. 12, 1826. 93

NEW FASHIONS.

REVELL & TEMPLETON, Tailors, GAIN offer their services to their friends and public at large; and do hope, by practical attention to business, still to merit an equal share of encouragement.

We have just received, by drafts, figures, &c. The latest Philadelphia fashions; which we are inclined to believe will be quite pleasing to the major part of the dressy community. In addition to which we have had favourable opportunity of examining several suites of clothes completed in the most celebrated shops in New York. We feel no hesitancy in asserting, that our work possesses an equal share of taste and durability with any we have seen.

Country produce will be received in payment of work done in this shop, at the prevailing price, in case we should not be supplied at the time.

REVELL and TEMPLETON, tender their grateful thanks to all those who have extended their patronage to them, and hope their favours may be continued.

As our plan is to close our books at the end of every year, and the expiration of the first year being close at hand, we politely invite all those who have had work done in this year, to come forward, if convenient and close their accounts against the 10th January next.

Salisbury, Dec. 20, 1825. 88

Clock and Watch Making.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Samuel Scott, Clock and Watch Maker, has commenced the above business, in its various branches, next door to the post office, Main street, Concord; where all orders in the line of his business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to without delay.

The subscriber has for sale, an assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-ware; consisting of second hand and plain silver Watches, gold and gilt seals and keys, fine gold slides and rings, polished steel, common and ribbon chains, steel keys, finger rings, breast-pins, silver pencil cases, thimbles, &c.

SAM'L. SCOTT.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time. Silver Spoons made to order, &c. S. S.

Concord, Dec. 6th, 1825. 89

New Leather, New Fashions!

EBENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather,

and new Lasts and Boot Trees; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

Boots and Shoes,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate Seal-Skins; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,

And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the big BOOT, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825. 88

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions 1825. James Cornell vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered according to scire facias.

6w94 Test: JNO. GILES, CL.

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6w94 Test: JNO. GILES, CL.

Lost Pocket Book.

A old red morocco pocket-book has been left with the editor of this paper, to deliver to the owner, whomsoever he may be, on payment of the charge of advertising. It contains some papers of value to the owner.

January 9, 1826. 92

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy have the pleasure of announcing, to the public, that the exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell and Lady. A large and comfortable brick building, located in one of the most healthy situations in this village, has been erected, which will be occupied by the Rev. T. Cottrell and family. Ample funds for the support of this Institution, have been placed in the hands of the Trustees by the liberal donations of the citizens of Charlotte and its immediate vicinity, who stand pledged, as well as the Trustees, for its respectability. The Trustees feel assured, from the high recommendations of Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, with which they have been furnished from the most unquestionable sources, and from their long experience in the management of Institutions of this kind, that those who feel a lively interest in the success of this Academy, will not be disappointed. The various branches of Female Education, both literary and ornamental, will be taught; and the most unremitting attention is pledged to the manners and morals of the pupils. Boys, not exceeding ten years old, will be admitted. The first session will close on the fifteenth of June, and the next session commence on the next day and close on the 15th of November. Boarding can be had in respectable families in town, at forty dollars per session. Terms of tuition, in the literary branches, per session, \$10. The ornamental branches will be taught upon the following terms, viz:

Muslin Work and Marking, pr. Session, \$5
Embroidery, do do 10
Drawing and painting, on paper, do 10
do on velvet, do 10
Music on the Piano, - do 20
Each payable in advance.

N. B. A few pupils can be accommodated with board at the Academy.

DAVID R. DUNLAP, JOHN IRWIN, WM. J. ALEXANDER

Committee

4194

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining, in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

67 ROBERT WORKE.

July 13, 1825.

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON, MESHACK PINKSTON, 3

Dec. 30, 1825. 92

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, adm'r.

Nov. 21, 1825. 92

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions 1825. Thomas Cranfield vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered according to scire facias.

6w94 Test: JNO. GILES, CL.

UNITED STATES LAW.

By Authority.

An Act making appropriation for compensation to the members and Officers, and for the Contingent Expenses, of the two Houses of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for compensation to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates of Territories, their officers and attendants; and the further sum of eighty thousand dollars, for fuel, stationery and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress; and that the said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: Dec. 23, 1825.

EDUCATION.

The undersigned, directed by a resolution of the last Legislature, to prepare a plan or system of Public Education for the instruction of the children of poor or illegitimate parentage, respectfully Report:

That although extensive plans of Public Education, supported by sufficient appropriations, have been in successful operation in many of the States, for a considerable period, yet no one, that they have had an opportunity of considering, seems to be adapted in its details, to the civil divisions of this State, the extent of its territory, or the scattered residence of its population. One indispensable requisite in any plan to be adopted is, that it shall be calculated to diffuse equal benefit throughout the whole of the State, and extend its salutary influence to the greatest possible proportion of the poor and indigent of every county.

Other States have been enabled to avail themselves of the pre-existing divisions of townships, parishes, and ecclesiastical societies, converting them into school districts, which, from the fulness of their population, they have oftener been obliged to subdivide, for the purpose of avoiding so numerous a collection of scholars for one teacher, than to combine, for the sake of procuring a sufficient number.

In some of the States, one sixth, and in others, one fourth, of the entire population is receiving instruction, annually, in common schools alone; and so decided, and unequivocal have been the beneficial effects of these institutions, upon the morals and intelligence of the citizens, and the consequent prosperity of the States where they have been best sustained by public patronage, that an universal conviction has resulted, that the attention of an enlightened Legislature could not be drawn to a subject more momentous in its nature, or more vitally conducive to the stability, and only solid glory, of a free government.

The first obstacle to be surmounted is that presented by the inequality of the counties, both in extent and population, as relative to each other; and, in many of the counties, and density of the population in some parts, and thinness in others. This difficulty can only be effectually obviated by a law founded upon a local knowledge of all the counties, though it is probable that such a law might be passed upon the assumed basis of the existing districts for militia companies. Upon this branch of the subject, it is therefore respectfully submitted,

1. That the whole State shall be laid off by law, into convenient school districts.

2. That the Justices of the Peace for each county in the State shall annually, and at the same Court when the sheriff is elected, and immediately before his election, choose by ballot, a majority of the Justices being present on the bench, not less than twelve nor more than fourteen persons, who are either Magistrates, or freeholders of the county residing therein, who, when elected, shall constitute the school commissioners for that county.

3. No ballot shall be counted, unless it have written on it a number of names, equal to the number of persons to be chosen at that balloting, nor shall any one be deemed elected, unless he receive a majority of the votes given in at the balloting.

4. The person first chosen at the election of any of the said school commissioners, or if there be more than one chosen at the balloting, when a choice shall be made, the person having the highest number of votes, shall be deemed chairman of the board; and for the purpose of ascertaining this with precision, the Clerks of the County Courts shall enter on their minutes, the result of each balloting. But when the commissioners are chosen, they may at any meeting elect any other individual their chairman, which choice they shall certify under their hands to the next County Court, that the Clerk of which shall enter the same of record.

5. That the said school commissioners shall, in convenient time after their election, appoint not less than three freeholders, nor more than five

in every school district in their respective counties, as a school district committee, whose duty it shall be to examine instructors, displace such as are incompetent, visit the school at such times, and as often as they think necessary, and require of the master such exercises of the youth as may show their progress in learning. They may also expel scholars in case of misbehaviour; and no school-master displaced by them, or scholar expelled, shall be received at any other school established by this law. But the school-master, or scholar, may appeal from the sentence of the district committee to the school commissioners of the county, whose decision on the case shall be final.

6. It shall be the duty of the said district committee, as soon as possible after their appointment, to convene, after ten days notice, at two public places in their respective counties, the freeholders (or free white persons) residing in such district, for the purpose of selecting a convenient site for the district school, and when the selection is made, the district committee shall certify the same under their hands, to the chairman of the school commissioners.

7. When it shall be so certified to the school commissioners, they shall as soon as may be, purchase of the proprietor of the land, the number of acres prescribed by law, and thereon cause to be erected the necessary buildings for a school-house, and the master's residence, and ever thereafter keep the same in due repair; and if the commissioners and the owner of the land cannot agree as to the purchase, then the commissioners may have the same condemned for the uses aforesaid, under the same rules and regulations as lands may now be condemned by law, for the purposes of internal improvement.

8. That the school-masters to be appointed under the act shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the freeholders (or free white persons) residing within the district; but no one shall be considered duly elected, unless he have previously produced to the district committee, who are to preside at the election, a certificate from the chairman of the school commissioners, or from a majority of the board, stating that he is duly qualified to teach reading English, and the common rules of arithmetic, viz. addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the rule of three or proportion; and the person producing such certificate who has the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected.

9. Whenever a vacancy occurs, from any cause in the appointment of school-master, it shall be the duty of the district committee to certify the same forthwith, to the chairman of the school commissioners, who shall, thereupon, direct the district committee to convene the electors of the district in the manner above required, for the purpose of appointing a successor; and the result of such election shall be immediately certified by the district committee to the school commissioners. Upon this branch of the subject, it is therefore respectfully submitted,

10. The school-masters shall diligently instruct the scholars, during the hours prescribed by law, in the several branches of learning above mentioned; for which they shall be respectively entitled to demand and receive for each scholar per session; and if the parent, guardian or master, liable to pay for any scholar, shall on demand neglect or refuse to do so, the same may be recovered by warrant before any Justice of the Peace. Every such school-master shall also be entitled for the time he hath kept open school to receive semi-annually at the rate of dollars per annum, to be obtained in the following manner, viz. As soon as he has obtained from the district committee, the certificate herein before mentioned, stating the time he has kept open school within the then last six months, and delivered the same to the chairman of the school commissioners, it shall be the duty of the said chair-

man to give him an order on the County Trustee for the money appearing due on the said certificate, which order being countersigned by the clerk of the said commissioners, and presented to the County Trustee for payment; it shall be his duty to pay the same; and if he shall neglect or refuse so to do, the money due thereon may be recovered by warrant before any Justice of the Peace; and on the trial of such warrant, if six months have elapsed between the assessing the tax herein after directed to be assessed, and the issuing of such warrant, the said Trustee shall not be permitted to allege, or plead, that he has no funds in his hands from which the said money ought to be paid;

12. And if the justices of any County Court shall proceed to the election of sheriff without assessing the taxes aforesaid, then all those who are on the bench when such election of sheriff is made, shall be liable to the sum estimated as aforesaid out of their own property; and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney for the said county to commence suit against said justices, returnable to the then next Superior Court for any adjacent county, and said suit shall be triable and tried at the return term, before the said court proceeds to any other business on the docket. And no evidence shall be admitted on the trial of such suit, except the records of the said County Court, or a copy thereof shewing that the defendants were on the bench of the said court, and did elect a sheriff, without assessing the tax or taxes as aforesaid, and if judgment shall pass against the defendant, the same shall be final to all intents and purposes, without being questioned or questionable in any other court whatever. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Superior Court, immediately after the termination of that term, to issue and deliver or cause to be delivered, to the sheriff of the county where the defendants reside, an execution on said judgment; and it shall be the duty of such sheriff, within days after the delivery, to levy the money due on such execution and pay it over to the chairman of the county school commissioners, under the penalty of dollars; and the said chairman shall apply the said money towards defraying the school expenses of the said current year.

13. The chairman of the county school commissioners, may at any time visit any district school within his county, and make any order, rule or regulation for the government thereof, and every order, rule or regulation so made shall be final and conclusive, unless where he dismisses a school-master or expels a scholar, in which case such school master or scholar, or any one on their behalf, may take an appeal to the county school commissioners, whose decision shall be final. And the said chairman shall report every order, rule or regulation made by him as aforesaid to the clerk of the county school commissioners, and have it entered on their minutes. And if it shall be deemed necessary, on any such visitation, or at a meeting of any county school commissioners, to examine any witness on oath, concerning any matter then and there under consideration, such chairman shall administer such oath, and if such witness knowingly and wilfully answers falsely to a material question, he or she shall be guilty of perjury and liable to all the penalties thereof.

14. Every County Court may, either at the beginning or end of the year, a majority of the justices being on the bench, make some reasonable allowance to its chairman of the county school commissioners.

15. The clerk of the County Court shall act as clerk and keep the accounts of the county school commissioners for his county; and every sheriff shall promptly serve all notices, by the chairman of the school commissioners delivered to him to be served; but no such clerk or sheriff shall be entitled to any specific compensation for such services; but they shall be considered as part of the extra services for which County Courts usually make an allowance.

The foregoing details as to the assessment and collection of a tax for the purpose of defraying the expense of the institution, have been entered into by the undersigned, under a belief, that if the Legislature should adopt that mode of raising a fund, it is of the utmost consequence to the success of the system, that the performance of the duties assigned to the justices, should be enforced by every reasonable sanction, since the neglect of those duties in any one county, would at once paralyze every movement, and enjoining the performance of a public duty at the peril of private responsibility, is but following the spirit of laws already in the statute book. The nature of the remedy assigned to the school-masters, arises from the presumption that they would for the most part be dependent upon their salaries, solely, for the actual means of subsistence, and that any delay in the payment of them might prove ruinous.

If however the wisdom of the Legislature should adopt other ways and means for defraying the expenses, such as creating a permanent fund,

payable out of the treasury, or setting apart for the same purpose, the Bank Stock belonging to the Public, and its shares in the several navigation companies, some of which, it is understood, are about to become productive, then punctuality would be insured, and the above suggestions superseded. Which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR,  
P. BROWNE,  
JOS. CALDWELL,  
Nov. 23, 1825. DUN. CAMERON.

AN ACT

To create a fund for the establishment of Common Schools, (predicated on the above report) passed at the late session of the Legislature of this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a fund for the support of Common and convenient Schools for the instruction of youth, in the several Counties of this State, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, consisting of the dividends arising from the stock now held, and which may hereafter be acquired by the State in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and which have not heretofore been pledged and set apart for internal improvement; the dividends arising from Stock which is owned by the State in Cape Fear Navigation Company, the Roanoke Navigation Company, and the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal Company; the tax imposed by law on licenses to the retailers of spirituous liquors and auctioneers; the unexpended balance of the Agricultural fund, which, by the Act of the Legislature, is directed to be paid into the Public Treasury; all monies paid to the State for entries of vacant lands, (excepting the Cherokee lands;) the sum of twenty-one thousand and ninety dollars, which was paid by this State to certain Cherokee Indians, for reservations to land secured to them by treaty, when the said sum shall be received from the United States by this State; and of all the vacant and unappropriated Swamp lands in this State, together with such sums of money as the Legislature may hereafter find it convenient to appropriate from time to time.

2. Be it further enacted, That all sums of money which have accrued since the first day of November last, or which may hereafter accrue, as aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby vested in the Governor of the State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Treasurer of the State, for the time being; and they and their successors in office are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, with power to sue, and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and to hold real and personal property, and to sell, dispose of, or improve the same, to effect the purposes of promoting learning and the instruction of youth. The Governor shall be president of the Board, and any three of the Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business relative to the said fund; and, in the absence of the Governor, they shall have authority to appoint a President for the time of such absence. They shall cause to be kept by the Treasurer of the State a regular account of all such sums of money as may belong to the said fund, the manner in which the same has been applied and vested, and they shall make an annual report thereof to the Legislature, with such recommendations for the improvement of the same, as to them shall seem expedient.

3. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the fund hereby created are authorised to vest any part or whole of the said fund, in the Stock of any of the Banks of this State, or of the United States, or in the Stock of the Government of the United States, and at all times to change, alter and dispose of the same, and of any real and personal estate belonging to the said fund, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to improve the value thereof.

4. Be it further enacted, That the fund hereby created shall be applied to the instruction of such children as it may hereafter be deemed expedient by the Legislature to instruct in the common principles of reading, writing and arithmetic; and whenever, in the opinion of the Legislature, the said fund shall have sufficiently accumulated, the proceeds thereof shall be divided among the several Counties, in proportion to the free white population of each, to be managed and applied in such way as the Legislature shall hereafter authorise and direct.

GEN. JACKSON.

On the last day of the recent session of the Georgia Legislature, a resolution was introduced, pledging the voice of that state in favor of General Jackson at the next Presidential election. A substitute to this resolution was offered pledging the faith of that state to support a Jeffersonian candidate at the next election. An animated discussion ensued, when the time for the legislature to adjourn sine die having elapsed, the legislature adjourned without indicating its opinion on the subject.

SALISBURY

JANUARY 24, 1826.

[We have been permitted, by the kindness of a friend in town to publish the following letter from Samuel L. Mitchell, LL. D. of New-York, in answer to one inquiring of him the merits of "Goode's Study of Medicine;" and the utility, or inutility, of wearing flannel next the skin. The widely-extended celebrity of the Doctor, not only as a practical Physician, but as a man of distinguished literary reputation, and unbounded philanthropy, cannot fail of giving to his opinions, on any subject, a greater weight than is usually attached to those of individuals in the ordinary walk of life.]

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter from Salisbury, making inquiry concerning the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a fund for the support of Common and convenient Schools for the instruction of youth, in the several Counties of this State, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, consisting of the dividends arising from the stock now held, and which may hereafter be acquired by the State in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and which have not heretofore been pledged and set apart for internal improvement; the dividends arising from Stock which is owned by the State in Cape Fear Navigation Company, the Roanoke Navigation Company, and the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal Company; the tax imposed by law on licenses to the retailers of spirituous liquors and auctioneers; the unexpended balance of the Agricultural fund, which, by the Act of the Legislature, is directed to be paid into the Public Treasury; all monies paid to the State for entries of vacant lands, (excepting the Cherokee lands;) the sum of twenty-one thousand and ninety dollars, which was paid by this State to certain Cherokee Indians, for reservations to land secured to them by treaty, when the said sum shall be received from the United States by this State; and of all the vacant and unappropriated Swamp lands in this State, together with such sums of money as the Legislature may hereafter find it convenient to appropriate from time to time.

1. The wearing of Flannel next the skin, is very much a matter of habit: While some persons go without it all winter, others cover themselves with it the whole summer. About thirty or forty years ago, it was considered as the palladium of health; while some late writers condemn it as debilitating. When there is a deficiency of vital power, evinced by the evolution of too little animal heat, or an unequal distribution of it over the body, it will not be serviceable. Delicate, cold and puny frames, may be benefited by it. When robust men are very much exposed to the weather during December, January, and even March, woollen clothing will afford them protection. Negroes, who certainly cannot withstand cold like white men, are strong cases in point.

With due acknowledgement for your friendly and favorable sentiments, I remain, with cordiality and faithfulness, yours,

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.  
New-York, Dec. 1825.

GOLD MINES.

We have been obligingly furnished, by M. Hunt, Esq. of Concord, with the following letter from London (England) on the subject of forming a company in that country, for the purpose of working the Gold Mines of North-Carolina.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in the city of London, to the acting Magistrate of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

London, Oct. 20, 1825.

SIR: Although I have not the honor of being known to you, nor to any individual in the county of your residence, to my knowledge, I have nevertheless taken the liberty to address you in consequence of a letter which I have written this day to Mr. Reid, of the Gold Mines, in North-Carolina; I mean, sir, the Mr. Reid on whose land a piece of Gold, was found, about twenty years ago, that weighed 28 pounds, which was sold at the mint, Philadelphia, and made into gold currency. Being therefore afraid, sir, that I have directed my letter wrong, to Mr. Reid, not knowing in what part of the state of North Carolina he may be located, I am induced to trouble you with this communication, as I thought that a direction to the acting magistrate of Concord, or Cabarrus, would not only reach the gentleman to whom I am writing, but I also thought that he would have the goodness to acquaint Mr. Reid of the following matter, as it might be eventually beneficial to his country, and equally advantageous to others as well as Mr. Reid, if they were desirous of having the gold mines of their country explored in depth by scientific miners, at the expense of English capitalists. I have offered, in my letter to Mr. Reid, sir, to take his Gold Mines to explore, on a lease of ninety-nine years; and to allow him a reasonable tithe, or a certain percentage, out of the Gold, or any other metal that might be found, as an emolument to himself for my working on his ground, similar to a recent engagement that some Mexican gentlemen have entered into with Englishmen of enterprise, for working their mines. And if Mr. Reid, or any other gentleman in your country who have discovered gold on their lands, will be as liberal to me as the Mexican gentlemen have lately been to English capitalists, for working of mines on their lands, I will therefore undertake to be the means of forming an extensive Mining Establishment in your country, at the expense of English capital; which will not only be the means of making that part of North-Carolina a very flourishing country, by the great circulation of money that must take place, but it will also be the means of enhancing the price of your lands amazingly.

I will thank you, sir, to have the goodness to communicate this to Mr. Reid, and to other gentlemen who may have found gold on their lands. Messrs. Warder & Brothers, Merchants, of Philadelphia, have some knowledge of me, and my connexion in the West of England. I am a Cornish Miner by profession, and have valuable mines in that country now working.

I have the honor to be, your most obt. humble serv't. MATTHEW THOMAS.

P. S. Should you or any other gentleman feel inclined to write me on the subject of the mines in North-Carolina, have the goodness to direct to me as follows: Matthew Thomas, No. 5, Tansby's Buildings, Old Street, St. Luke's, London.

FLORIDA MAHOGANY.

The Pensacola (Florida) Gazette, states that the Red Bay Wood, which is indigenous to that Territory, equals in beauty the finest imported Mahogany. A Mr. Bicker, of Pensacola, has manufactured a number of articles of household furniture from this wood, among which is a large

and fashionable side-board; and the most fastidious in taste, would scarcely have preferred the old-fashioned mahogany to the new—unless, indeed, it were some who might have imagined they smelt something like "Tariff" in giving a preference to any thing of domestic origin.

Mr. John S. Fox, of Mecklenburg county, in this state, a member of the medical college of New-York, accidentally walked off the ferry-bridge, at the foot of Barclay-street, in that city, a short time

Cuba.—An ingenious and eloquent writer in a Mexican paper, contends that Mexico ought to accomplish the independence of Cuba. He maintains that the independence of Cuba is necessary for the peace, quiet, and general interest of Mexico, Colombia, Guatemala, &c.

A deputation from the Legislature of Maryland, consisting of three members, has been appointed to negotiate with the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the subject of runaway slaves. Pennsylvania being a free state, and a large extent of her territory bordering on the state of Maryland, opens a wide breach for runaway slaves to elude the pursuit of their owners. But the greatest grievance the Marylanders have to complain of, is the countenance and protection runaway negroes receive from many of the citizens of Pennsylvania: In not one instance out of five, where a runaway negro gets into the interior of Pennsylvania, is the owner so fortunate as to recover him again.

VEGETABLE WAX.

The Pensacola Gazette states, that a plant grows luxuriantly on the poorest soil of that territory, from which a wax is manufactured, that makes excellent candles. A gentleman of Pensacola has made the experiment, and satisfied all who have witnessed it, that there is no doubt but the wax will answer every purpose for making candles, that refined beeswax does.

WIDOWERS.

There is a law on the statute-book of Virginia, which prohibits any widower from marrying the sister of his deceased wife: this law, it seems, is grievous to some of the second-hand gallants of that state, whose affections cannot be even coerced to travel beyond the limits of the mansion which gave home to the first object of them: a bill has, in consequence, been introduced into the Legislature of that state, to remove the obnoxious prohibition.

James G. Spears, of Cabarrus county, Nath W. Alexander of do. and Thos. F. Davis, of Wilmington, have been admitted to practise law in the Superior Courts of this state; and Washington Morrison, of Mecklenburg, A. E. Ehringhaus, B. L. Ridley, I. N. Bennet, and W. B. Street, of the eastern part of the state, have been licensed to practise in the county courts, in addition to those heretofore named in our paper.

CONVENTION.

The committee of the Virginia Legislature, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of calling a Convention to revise the constitution of that state, have made their report, concluding with a resolution, that it is expedient to take the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention. A legislative sanction to take the sense of the people on the subject, is what has been asked, often and again, by Western North-Carolina; but, less liberal than that of Virginia, our legislature pertinaciously refuses to give that sanction.

Mr. Long, our representative in Congress, took his seat in that body on the 3d inst. He had been detained till that time, by indisposition.

It is said, in the Richmond (Va.) Whig, that the Legislature of that state will not adjourn much before the 1st of March. Should it not, the session will have been about three months long. But Virginia is a great state; and the subjects which annually come before her representatives, in General Assembly met, must, in consequence, be weighty and important, and require much and long deliberation.

ROGUE CAUGHT.

Wm. Smith, who broke the jail of Stokes county, on the 3d ult. and for whose apprehension the Sheriff of that county offered a reward of \$250, was taken, a few days since, near Lynchburg, Virg. and has been safely lodged in the jail at that place. It was owing to the exertions of the Salem Property-Protecting Society, and many public spirited individuals of Stokes county, that the Sheriff was enabled to offer so large a reward—and in consequence of which, no doubt, Smith was so promptly caught.—From all accounts, this man has been very extensively engaged in stealing horses, and committing other depredations on the honest part of the community. It is hoped that justice will now overtake him, on the part of the jurors, or ill-timed lenity on that of the court, will operate as an obstacle to the execution of the law, in its rigor, against a culprit who has forfeited every claim to the mercy of his fellow-men.

A man by the name of Jeremiah Slaughter, has been confined with Smith, as an accomplice: This Slaughter is the same fellow who, (it was stated in our paper last summer) in travelling through the lower part of this state, adjoining South-Carolina, in company with an accomplice, painted the latter black, and sold him for a negro, they both sharing the profits of the sale;—the counterfeit negro having, in a few days after, washed out, and come off a white man!

The anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans (the 8th of January) was celebrated at Fayetteville, in this state, by a splendid military Ball. The papers of that town speak in the most enraptured terms of the beauty and brilliancy of the decorations of the room in the Masonic Hall, in which the Ball was held. The room was completely conpped with the "Star spangled banner;" festooned with military caps, feathers, &c. and studded with bright, glistening muskets, swords, &c. The scene, no doubt, was very pretty and imposing; but we suspect it is to the dazzling charms of the fair daughters of Fayetteville, more than to all the burnished implements and insignia of war, that we are indebted for the glowing descriptions in the Fayetteville papers.

We can assure a "neighboring editor" that it affords us as much satisfaction to "correct our correction," as it apparently does him to detect us in an error, in regard to the "declinatur" of the Rev. Mr. Cox, of the degree of "D. D." tendered him by the trustees of Williams College. It seems, then, we were wrong in supposing it was the Rev. Spencer H. Cone who had the honorary degree of "D. D." conferred on him by the aforementioned College; the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, is the man: And we are glad it has turned out so; for we always had (and still have) a far better opinion of Mr. Cox, than the "declinatur" of Mr. Cox is calculated to inspire. But the "correction" leaves the Trustees of Williams College in an unenviable dilemma as ever;—the individuals on whom they would fain confer their corporate honors, either deem the honors not worth their acceptance, or are themselves justly deemed by the public as unworthy to wear them.

"Cato" shall go in next week.

Contrary to what we stated in our last, the Gov. of Georgia has signed the act of the Legislature of that state, dividing the state into districts for the election of members of Congress. We were led into the error, by casually hearing a traveller say the Gov. had refused his signature to the law; and we were (as we thought) strengthened in our belief, by seeing the fact stated in the Raleigh Register.

FROM THE FAIRFIELD SENTINEL. We have been informed that Loadstone, possessing all the common magnetic qualities, is found in great abundance in Rockingham county, in this State. The manner in which this discovery was first made known, is rather novel, and smacks a little of Sindbadism.\* A person ploughing in a field, had the share suddenly disengaged from its place, and upon examining the cause, found, to his great astonishment, that the loadstone had taken possession of it, and embraced it so strongly as to require considerable exertion to extricate it!

\* Yes, and it smacks of something worse than that. Ed. Cat.

In a late case, at Philadelphia, one of the jurymen died after agreeing to a verdict, but before it was delivered in Court. The Court directed the jury to be discharged.

The law of the State of South Carolina, relative to the introduction of coloured persons in vessels from other States, has been lately modified. As it now stands, every vessel having such persons on board, must lie off, at least 150 yards from the wharves, and load and unload by means of lighters, under a penalty of \$1000.

## CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 4.

The business which principally occupied the Senate yesterday, during its private sitting, was, it is understood, the consideration of a great number of nominations of Revenue Officers, whose commissions have, or soon will have, expired—of whom some thirty or forty were confirmed. A communication was received from Mr. Thomas Randall, in answer to the letter of Com. Porter, previously addressed to the Senate.

Among the interesting subjects yesterday presented for consideration, in the House of Representatives, was a proposition, from the Judiciary Committee, for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy. It is an abstract proposition, intended to try the sense of the House on the principle of this measure; and it has been committed for serious deliberation. The introduction of it makes it certain that the subject will be discussed at the present Session. A bill has been reported for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army. Among other matters introduced yesterday, is one particularly interesting to this District being a bill which looks to the erection of a Penitentiary for the District and a reform of our Criminal Code, which wants it, Heaven knows how much. Nor is the proposition of General Van Rensselaer uninteresting, which looks to the completion and furnishing of the Public Buildings. It was suggested, probably, by the recent exhibition of the nakedness of the principal apartment of the Presidential Mansion, which, recently finished, has not to this day, had a single article of furniture provided for it. The completion of the Public Buildings, besides, for which so little now is wanting, with the provision for their respectful preservation, is, of itself, an object worthy of the care of Congress, and to which no one who justly respects the institutions of his country can well feel indifferent.

*Nat. Journal.*

Washington, Jan. 5.

In the Senate the bill making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners, was read the third time and passed. The bill to provide for the seizure and sale of property imported in violation of the revenue laws, was ordered to be engrossed for its last reading. Notice was given by Mr. Holmes of his intention to bring the bill to secure the accountability of public officers again before the senate.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Lincoln, of Maine, and offered by Mr. Trezzvant, of Virginia; the former in relation to the payment of militia claims, and the latter calling for a return of the members of congress who may have been appointed to offices in the Government, were adopted, with some amendments. An interesting communication was received from the Navy Department, in reply to a resolution made some time since by Mr. Baylies, of Massachusetts, relative to a vessel to be employed in the exploration of our North-West Coast. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on the Library, with reference to the late fire. The report, which is long, and comes to no definite conclusion, was ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was occupied on the Bill to amend the Judicial system, which was taken up in the committee of the whole, and on which Mr. Webster spoke for upwards of an hour, with remarkable ability.

January 6.

The reader will observe, in the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, yesterday, allusions to a Memorial, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by him laid before the House on Thursday the 29th ultimo. For the better understanding of those allusions, we state that the Memorial bears date at Marseilles, in July, 1825, and is signed by "Alexander Winter." Whether the writer is sane or otherwise, as he is personally unknown, can be only a matter of inference from the contents of his memorial, which is a singular mixture of good sense and absurdity. We find one idea in it entirely new to us, and yet plausible enough, especially if it be true that the level of the Pacific Ocean is higher than that of the Atlantic: we refer to his suggestion, that a complete and perfect ship canal can be made across the Isthmus of Panama, merely by building two parallel walls, without an inch of digging—the ships to be raised from the sea to the level of the Canal by the basins and flood-gates. He has made other discoveries, he says, in various branches of political and economical science, besides those he has kindly imparted, with nothing less than the sum of two millions of pounds sterling, to be made up among the nations of the earth, shall induce him to communicate. Whether sane or insane, it will be agreed that he places the full value upon his mental labors—the more when we find, in another part of his Memorial, how sincerely he despises pecuniary considerations. "Destroy, if possible," says he, "that cursed, and detestable, and vile, and odious love of money, which begins to infect the North Americans." Judging from the attachment for the filthy lucre which he exhibits, we apprehend he is himself one of those for whose devotion

to Mammon he has so much enthusiasm.

The Postscript, referred to in debate, runs in these strains. "O, Americans! abolish, throughout all America, and in the adjacent islands, the least vestigium of slavery. \*\*\* Destroy, if necessary, those States who would refuse such a sub-lime measure."

January 7.

The bill proposing to add three Judges to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to create three new Circuits, was further discussed yesterday in the House of Representatives. The subject is under serious advisement, and we have little doubt that the discussion of it will result in some measure calculated to satisfy the just claims of those States, in which it is said that justice, under the laws of the United States, is now imperfectly administered, if administered at all.

An extraordinary number of propositions have been, at this Session, and particularly within the last week, submitted to the consideration of the different committees of the House of Representatives. It may not be amiss to say, for the information of those who are not as conversant as we are with the usages of the two Houses of Congress, that the agreement to an inquiry, into any matter whatever, is no indication of a disposition favorable to that matter or measure, and not much less of a determination to act upon it. It is a matter of course to agree to the inquiry, by a committee, into any measure proposed by a member of either House, unless there is so decisive an objection to the matter involved, as to forbid inquiry, even so far as to obtain the opinion of a committee upon it. It may also happen, and does sometimes happen, that resolutions are adopted *sub silentio*, involving questions into which, properly understood, the Legislative Body would not have consented even to inquire. We make these remarks, not with reference to any particular proposition which has, in the shape of a resolution, been referred for consideration, but as a general caution against the forming of any calculations, favorable to particular measures, from the fact of their having been referred to committees, in either House, and particularly in the House of Representatives, in which motions for reference of subjects to committees do not, as in the Senate, lie over one day, but, unless in special cases, are acted upon *instante*. It thus happens, that inquiries are frequently instituted, which, though they may serve to elicit information useful to Congress and to the people, are not even expected to lead to any definitive measures at present.

*Expenses of the Government of North-Carolina.*  
We were about compiling an abstract of the Expenditures of the Government of North-Carolina, during the last year, when we came across the following, made out to our hands, in a circular of the members in the Legislature from Mecklenburg county:

Legislature,	\$37,404 17
Executive Department,	2,439 17
Executive Council,	202 55
Department of State,	1,215 20
Treasury Department,	1,996 25
Comptroller's Department,	1,196 72
Judiciary Department,	23,712 95
Land differences—money refunded,	450 65
Sheriffs for riding to Raleigh to settle taxes,	931 25
Electoral Election—Sheriffs return to the Governor,	1,437 74
Sheriffs, for returning Congressional Election,	466 22
Election of President and Vice-President,	724 20
Adjutant General's Office,	22 98
Public Printers,	1,000 00
Reception of General Lafayette,	5,847 00
Taking care of public arms,	992 05
Repairs of State House,	1,558 44
Governor's house.	1,137 24
Claims allowed by the General Assembly,	305 69
Pensioners,	960 00
Contingencies,	3,086 57
For educating Capt. Blakeley's daughter,	600 00
For educating Capt. Forsyth's son,	250 00
State Bank, interest on deferred stock,	3,356 24
Treasury notes, unfit for circulation, burnt,	12,170 89
Roanoke Navigation Company,	600 00
Board of Agriculture,	1,000 00
Building Treasury Office,	1,250 00
Certificates redeemed by North-Carolina,	319 00
Commission for carrying into effect the contract with the Cherokee Indians,	21,090 00
Fund for promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures,	6,431 00
Total, \$153,386 35	

### FREE NEGROES.

The bill to prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in this State, and for other purposes, has been, the bank bill excepted, the most fractious theme of debate which has arisen during the session. It occupied two days in the House of Commons, in committee of the whole, and after a most able discussion as to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the bill, the question on striking out the first section of it, (equivalent to rejection) was carried by a vote of 56 to 47. The bill was supported by Messrs. W. W. Jones, Swain and Iredell, and opposed by Messrs. Wright, Shepperd, Spruill and Stanly.

*Raleigh Register.*

Vain glory is a flower that never comes to fruit.

### LIBITIC ASYLUM.

It will afford pleasure to the benevolent to learn, that preparatory measures have been entered into by our Legislature to establish a *Libitum Asylum*. A Resolution was entered into at the late session, declaring that it is expedient to establish and endow an Institution of this description, and Bartlett Yancy and John Stanly, Esqrs. were appointed to collect information and report a plan, with an estimate of the expenditure, for carrying the object of the Resolution into effect.

*Raleigh Register.*

James Iredell, Daniel M. Forney, and Edward B. Dudley, Esquires, have been elected by the Legislature, Members of the Board of Internal Improvement, for the ensuing year.

Captain Hillier, arrived at New-York from Smyrna, reports that he spoke on the 9th of November, off the Island of Sicily, an Austrian brig, from Alexandria for Leghorn. The captain informed that four days before he sailed, which was on the 19th of October, a Turkish fleet of 120 sail, consisting of frigates fire-ships and transports, with 30,000 troops on board, sailed for the Morea.

The New-York Statesman gives a sketch of the second trial of David Baker, for an alleged libel against Jasper Ward, Senator of that State. In the course of the trial, it appeared that this Hon. Senator received \$20,000, for his services in procuring a charter for the *Alta* Insurance company. One or two other instances of corruption appeared, implicating another Hon. Senator, by the name of John Cramer, from Saratoga.

A writer in the Maryland Advocate says he understands that the *drought* on the Muskingum River, in Ohio, has been so great, that the graziers in that country have been compelled to take their cattle in boats to the falls of the Ohio, to have them watered.

Thomas Wilson, Esq. late Cashier of the Bank of the United States, has been appointed Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposits in New Orleans.

### Expenses of the General Government.

On the 5th inst. the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress, the Estimates of the appropriations necessary for the service of Government during the year 1826, amounting to \$9,157,725; composed of the following items:

Civil List,	\$879,787 65
Miscellaneous,	339,937 00
Intercourse with Foreign Nations	224,500 01
Army and Military Academy,	1,974,879 55
Fortifications, Armouries, Arsenal and Ordnance,	1,356,700 00
Pensions,	1,432,290 00
Indian Agencies and Presents,	153,000 00
Arrangements,	18,000 00
Internal Improvements,	192,000 00
Naval Establishment and Marine Corps,	2,526,612 81
	\$9,157,725 02

To this Estimate are annexed two statements:

1st. Of appropriations for the year 1826, which have been made by former acts, viz: for arming and equipping the Militia; Gradual Increase of the Navy; Public Debt; Civilization of the Indians, and Treaties with Indian Tribes; amounting to 10,893,775 00

2d. The balances of unsatisfied appropriations, made previous to the year 1826, and which will be required for the objects for which they were severally made, amounting to 4,181,236 79

\$15,030,011 79

### FROM THE PETERSBURG REPUBLICAN.

#### AN AWFUL FIRE.

On Wednesday night last, (4th January) our town was visited by a most awful and destructive fire, which in about four hours time, consumed not less than eighty buildings. The fire commenced in a stable in the rear of Messrs. Mabry and Dugger's lumber house, situated at the back of their store, on Old Street. From this point, the flames spread with inconceivable velocity, carrying terror and dismay into the hearts of those who hitherto had witnessed a *Town on fire*, with apparent composure. The flames ascended to the Heavens, white mirrads of ignited brands floated through the atmosphere, forming an illuminated canopy over the heads of those whose fate it was to witness a calamity, which seemed to say that "the night of desolation" reigned, and that the awful day of retribution was at hand.

We witnessed the fire of 1815—it was unequivocally more destructive; but in the awful grandeur of its character, it was as a rushing blast by the side of a blazing meteor. The wind was high; and instead of a steady flame which men might view, with comparative composure, the whole atmosphere was a lighted torch, and we literally moved under an arch of fire.

Reader, this is not fancy—it is not exaggeration: We speak the words of soberness and truth. Never did we witness such a scene. It was beyond description awful. It was horribly sublime.

It would be useless to enumerate the number of houses that were on fire during the progress of the conflagration. So great was the distance to which the burning brands were carried, that the tobacco factory, formerly belonging to Capt. W. Wills in Gillfield, was at one time on fire.

The house in which we live, as well as the kitchen attached, were several times on fire, as were also almost every contiguous building; but by great exertions the flames were suppressed. In the alarm of the moment, we removed our printing materials, and as they were thrown into great confusion by the hurry of the removal, we found it impacticable to issue a paper on Friday last.

The principal part of the valuable houses destroyed were insured.

We have had no estimate of the loss sustained by the late conflagration, but it cannot be, we think, less than \$100,000.

This was evidently the work of an incendiary, as wicked as he was reckless.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following is a copy of the Resolutions of Judge Smith, which have lately passed the Legislature:

1. Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power, under the Constitution to adopt a general system of Internal Improvement as a national measure.

2. Resolved, That a right to impose and collect taxes does not authorize Congress to lay a tax for any other purposes than such as are necessarily embraced in the specific grants of power, and those necessarily implied therein.

3. Resolved, That Congress ought not to exercise a power granted for particular objects, to effect other objects, the right to effect which has never been conceded.

4. Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress, to tax the citizens of one State to make Roads and Canals for the citizens of another state.

5. Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress to lay duties to protect domestic manufacturers.

The resolutions passed the House by 73 votes to 38, and the Senate by 22 to 20.

The Boston Theatre was to re-open on the 26th ult. the damages of the late disgraceful riot having been repaired.

An Academy of Medicine has been formed in New-York, for the purpose of cultivating the sciences connected with medicine. The members are divided into four classes.

One mild word quenches more heat than a bucket of water.

While the tall maid is stooping, the little one sweeps the house.

Florida—The Legislative Council of Florida assembled at Tallahassee on the 14th Nov. The Gov. of the Territory, Wm. P. Duval, arrived there from Kentucky, with his family, on the 21st Nov.

### POST OFFICES.

The following Post-Offices have been established in this state, since the 1st of October last:

Minton's, Gates county; Tull's Creek, Currituck; Beatty's Bridge, Bladen; Long Creek Bridge, New-Hanover; Richlands, Onslow; Liberty Hill, Iredell; Wilsonsville, Rowan; Halloway's Wake; Fishdam, do.; Mount Tira, Person.

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

On our first and second pages, will be found the Report of the committee appointed at the session of the legislature of 1824, made at the recent session, on the subject of Common Schools, and the law passed at the late session, predicated on that report. We hope the length of these documents will not deter the reader from giving them a careful perusal; they are important to every citizen of the state.

### MARRIED,

In Lincoln county, on the 5th inst. Mr. Lawson Lowrance to Miss Emeline Witherspoon. Also, in Lincoln county, on the 12th inst. Mr. Peter Wallack to Miss Catharine Shuford. In Wilkes county, on the 19th inst. Mr. Larkin B. Dula, and others. A large proportion of said land is first rate low-grounds, with two good apple-orchards of the best kind of fruit; two dwelling-houses, with other buildings; and cleared land enough, in good repair, to raise upwards of 300 barrels of Corn. One half the price of the land, will be on two years credit; and the other half in one year.

Also, at the same time, and on the above premises, will be sold the following property, at twelve months credit: One likely Negro Boy, about 16 years old; six head of horses, some cattle and hogs, parcel of bacon, about 50 barrels of Corn, one copper Still, one set of blacksmith tools, one wagon, three beds and furniture, household and kitchen furniture, farming tools, &c. too tedious to mention; a large quantity of walnut and cherry plank, well seasoned. The sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Notes, with approved security, will be required in every instance, before the property is delivered.

WM. DAVENPORT, *Executor.*

January 15, 18

## The Muse.

### BRIDAL SONG.

Away with thy bride, with our daughter away,  
From the home of her infant protection,  
Where she grew like a flower by the sunshine of  
May,  
In the eye of other parent's affection;  
Where the lisp of her love came like music at  
night,  
To the pillow bosom that fed her;  
And the smile of her joy rose like summer-tide  
light  
On the heart of the father that fed her.

Away with thy bride, with our daughter away,  
With thy prospects of pleasure before thee;  
And oh! may she shine like an even-tide ray,  
Through the shadows of grief that come o'er  
thee:  
And, oh! may the journey of thee and thy wife  
Be like that of thy father and mother;  
Who now, at the close of this wearisome life,  
Have the beautiful hopes of another.

### A SURE PROGNOSTIC OF EARLY GENIUS.

The father cried, with transport in his heart,  
Yes, Tommy, a brave boy thou surely art;  
A general you shall be, our foes to kill;—  
Quoth master Tom, delighted, so I will.  
Yes, cried the wife, enraptured at the lot,  
And he shall wear a pretty shoulder knot.  
Delighted Tommy strutt'd round the room,  
Mounted triumphant on the parlour broom.  
Thus papa, cried the hero, will I ride,  
And have a sword to dangle at my side.  
But look, exclaimed the wife, with anger hot,  
Our boy has overset the coffee-pot!  
And such vindictive rage usurped her head,  
She slapp'd and sent the general off to bed!

FROM THE FRENCH OF DE CAILLY.  
Know you why Grub, at setting sun,  
As wretched looks as if undone?  
It is because the frugal wight  
His farthing candle hates to light.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LA PRESERVE.  
Jack says, 'tis prophesied this very year,  
The death of many a worthy man we'll see:  
But courage, Jack! thou hast nought to fear,  
This terrible prediction thr' at not thee.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. White: The following article has, I believe, been published in several respectable papers; its republication in the Western Carolinian, will gratify some, whilst it will probably give no offence to any, of your friends and subscribers.

#### A CONSTANT READER.

TO M. ROBERTS, the Learned COBBLER.  
A Tract with this title has been recently published in England. It is designed to counteract the mischievous influence of a class of men, who are somewhat numerous in Great Britain, and are not wholly unknown in this country—we mean men who, having attained a smattering of learning, have become infidels. Tom Roberts is one of this class. He is a cobbler, and rather skilful in disputation; but if at any time the argument is likely to go against him, his way is "to begin hammering a shoe-sole, with such industry and noise, that all further reasoning is in vain."

In the Tract, this infidel cobbler is contrasted with a respectable Weaver, who possesses good general information, and is a pious man. We copy a part of the account of a conversation between Tom and the Weaver, in which the former attacks the Bible, because the miracles which it records are, as he expresses it, "contrary to the established order of nature."

#### New-York Observer.

"For my part, I think the laws of nature are fixed and determined; we never knew any of them altered; and it is more probable that men should impose upon us than such a thing should be. Probability is against it, Mr. Thompson; it is quite unphilosophical; I never can believe any thing contrary to experience. The laws of nature, my good friend, what think you of the laws of nature?" "I think (said my father) that he, by whose boundless power these laws were framed, can alter them at his will." "There's your shoe, said the cobbler, hastily; it is four-pence." "It used to be but three-pence," said my father. "But I cannot do it for that now," said Tom, "leather is too dear." My father put on his shoe, and paid four-pence, but seemed inclined to have a little more chat. "What is that picture you have got up in the corner, Mr. Roberts?" "It is Mount Vesuvius," said Tom; "it is a volcano." "What is a volcano?" Now my father knew very well about Vesuvius and volcanoes, only he wished to engage Roberts in conversation. "A volcano" said Tom, "is a mountain which burns like a glass furnace, throwing out red-hot ashes; and such is the heat, that the hardest stones are melted, as if they were but resin, and run down the side of the mountain in a stream like boiling pitch. Did you ever see it, said my father? "No," answered Tom: "there are none of them in this country; but travellers have seen it." "But you don't believe it," replied my father. "Why not," said Tom.

"Is it not unphilosophical, and contrary to your experience?" said my father; "is it not more probable that travellers should tell stories, than that a great mountain should burn like a tar-barrel and the hardest stones run down its sides like melted pitch?" Now Tom Roberts seemed very anxious to show off his knowledge about volcanoes; but this stroke of my father's appealed quite unexpected; he started up, looked at the picture, then looked at the ground, wheeled full round and looked at my father, with an air which said in spite of himself, "you have caught me fairly." In an instant he seized a piece of leather, laid it on the block, and commenced hammering with such vehemence, that my father moved back several steps, and stood looking at him with wonder. "You are too busy for conversation," said he; but Tom heard him not.— "You are spoiling your sole;" but Tom only beat the harder. "Let us go, my boy," said my father: and so we left him. But as far as the copper-smith's shop, as we turned the corner, we heard Tom beating with all his might, and making more noise than any body in the street.

A muleteer lately discovered a large quantity of silver on the surface of the earth, about 15 leagues from Coquimbo, (Colombia, South America) which has led to a further investigation, the result of which is the discovery of four or five very rich mines, which promise to be inexhaustible. One of these mines was discovered by Mr. Daniel W. Frost, an American merchant residing at Coquimbo, who was likely to obtain a grant to work it for his own use. The muleteer, who is a poor man, has been offered thirty thousand dollars for the silver discovered by him, as it lay on the ground. People were flocking from Coquimbo to hunt for silver, and all other business was entirely neglected.

### OBJECTS OF SIGHT.

It has been calculated, that objects are visible at the distance of 3,436 times their diameter, if viewed by eyes perfectly organized, and through the common medium of common daylight, equally diffused from the organ to the object; but in proportion as the comparative degree of light is greater upon the object than the eye, this power of seeing it at a distance will be extended; and in proportion as it is less, it will be shortened. We can see a burning coal by night at least one hundred times as far as we can see the same coal extinct by daylight; and the difference is proportionately great between looking out of an obscure room upon objects in sunshine, and looking from sunshine at objects in an obscure room.

A farmer of Moravia has invented a new plough, which, although drawn by a single horse, produces four furrows. The agricultural society of the country has presented him with a gold medal.

It is mentioned in a late London paper, that Washington Irving is in Paris, writing a collection of Stories, which are stated by a correspondent, who has perused some of them, to be much more interesting than any yet published by him.

Pyrography.—This is a new art, lately invented in London, and consists, as the name imports, in engraving on wood, by fire, or rather by steel pencils heated to various temperatures. It produces a rich variety of shade, which being placed alternately in basso or alto relief, has a most striking and singularly pleasing effect.

### MUSICAL GOLD.

An English paper avers "that a most important discovery has recently been made in London, in the production of a composition metal or alloy, which equals gold in the richness of its color, and its applicability to articles of plate and ornamental purposes; it also resists the action of the atmosphere, not tarnishing nor oxidizing, even when exposed out of doors to the sea. Some specimens of this metal, which is termed Mosaic Gold, have been handed about in the higher circles, and we understand that orders to an immense amount have already been received."

#### London paper.

Dryden's wife complained to him that he was always reading, and took little notice of her, and finished her remark with saying, "I wish I was a book, and then I should enjoy more of your company." "Yes, my dear," said the Poet, "I wish you were a book—but an ALMANAC I mean, for then I should change you every year."

### PROVERBS.

Get but a good name, and you may lie in bed.

The hole in the wall invites the thief. Smoke, raining into the house, and a talking wife, make a man run out of doors. The foot of the owner is the best measure in the land.

## To Country Merchants and all others

I NDEBTED to W. P. BASON, of Charleston, either on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to give receipts or discharges.

J. H. BISSEL, Acting Attorney.  
Charleston, Dec. 6, 1825.

4194

### Book Store.

#### EZRA ALLEMONG,

H AS just received an extensive assortment of Books from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

1. A. W.

Laws of the U. States, 5 vol.; study of the law; Jacob's law dictionary; Booth on actions; Tidd's practice; Bradley on distresses; Swift's evidence; Roberts on fraud; Jacob's law; Hardress's reports; Powel on mortgages; Vicey's reports, 5 vol.; Kidd on bills; lawyer's guide; Toliver on executions; Schoole & Laffrey's reports; Stephens on pleading; Field's Blackstone; Adams on ejectment; do; of lien; do; of carriers; Bingham on infancy; Montague on lien; Espenham on evidence; Beccaria on crimes; Tonlin's index; Paley on agency; Powel on contracts; Hickmore on lunacy; Ingoldsell's digest; Montague on partnership; Newland on contracts; Kyd on awards; Taunton's reports; landlord and tenant; Burlansangue's law; Long on sales; law of lien and carrier; Starkie's reports; pleas in equity; Archbold's practice; do; in pleading; do; in criminal pleadings; Starkie's pleading; Maddock's chancery; Phillip's evidence; Hoffman's practice; Blackstone; Chitty's criminal law; Moore's index; Shepherd's touchstone; Salkeld's reports; Cooper's Justinian; Roper on legacies; Stephens on pleading.

2. MEDICINE.

Thomas' domestic medicine; Armstrong on fever; Hunter on the blood; Murray's materia medica; Baileys' minor bid anatomy; Bell on ulcers; Bateman's synopsis; Bancroft on fever; Averill's surgery; Fordice on fever; Thomas' practice; Lenac on the chest; Cooper's surgery; Richard's physiology; Hooper's dictionary; pharmacopia of the U. States; Phillip's inquiry; Swadian on syphilis; Hamilton on purgatives; Bell's anatomy; Blackall on dropsies; Paris pharmacopia; Hall on disorders; American dispensatory; Saunders on the eye; do. on the ear; Bell on wounds; Essay on yellow fever; Hawship on rectum; Duncan on consumption; Parma on teeth; Bell's dissections; Accum on vegetable poisons.

3. RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary; Cooper's sermons; Bradley's do.; Harmony of the evangelists; Brown's bible dictionary; Edward's on affection; Fordice's sermons; Beffrey's addresses; Proudfit's works; Saint's rest; rise and progress; pilgrim's progress; conversations on the bible; christian morals; White's remains; Erskine's sermons; marrow of the church; christian world; Boston's fourfold state; Brown's catechism; Paley's theology; Doddridge on regeneration; Jenk's devotion; Baxter's call; Buck's works; Chalmers' sermons; Brown's divinity; Blair's sermons; Josephus' works; Bibles; testaments; Watt's hymns; prayer books; and various other works.

4. HISTORY.

Butler's Hudibras; Ely's synopsis; Carpenter's guide; Kennet's antiquities; arts of war; classical dictionary; Gibson's surveying; Milton's works; marriage ceremonies; Plutarch's lives; Cook's oracle; Darwin's zoönönia; Chalmers' works; political economy; Urs' dictionary; Osmond's poems; Scott's infantry; Reid's works; Sterne's works; Hume's essays; Hallam's middle age; Hume's England; recollections of the Peninsula; Gillies' Greece; Say's political economy; Rollins' ancient history; Lacon; Ovid's metamorphoses; Smith's wealth of nations; Thompson's seasons; Hall's communion; Federalist; Junius' letters; Negotiations between Spain and the United States; Clarke on slavery; life of Copper; Lowry's works; Pindar's works; views of Louisiana; Italy by lady Morgan; France by do.; United States and Great Britain; military dictionary; Europe after the Congress of Aix la Chapelle. With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which he offers at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

#### EZRA ALLEMONG,

Has also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of Goods selected with care, and had at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825.

416

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County.

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November session 1825. Daniel Helfer, adm'r.

v. Henry Helfer, and others; petition to sell the real estate of Daniel Helfer, dec'd. It

appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Helfer, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered,

that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, successively until

next court, that the defendant appear at our

next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be

held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house

in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, and there to shew cause, if any he

has, why the lands aforesaid should not be sold;

or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and

defend ex parte to him.

Test: JNO. GILES, C.R.

Price adv. \$3 25.

19w197

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1826.

Newton Adams Sec'y Jewish Society 2

Silas Andrews John Kirk 2

Thos. Alexander Ralph Kesler

John Adams Henry Kerr

J. Bostain Jos. Kerr

Moses Brown Bichd. Lowry

N. A. Bryan Jonas Lipe 2

Valentine Bedleman Asdr. Locke

William Barber John Leagle

Robt. Bradshaw Jas. Lindsay

Amos Broad Maj. John Locke

John Brunt Robert Latta

Christopher Beaver David Lentz

Dr. R. Carson Elizabeth C. Locke

Major Carson Joseph Little

John. Carter Jacob Myers

John. Carter John R. McNeely

Jacob Corts Sally Miller

Jacob Christian Nancy McCorkle

Sarah Cowan William Masby

Whitson Chism Nathan Morgan

Ely Cobble S. Mitchell

John. Davis Allen Morrow

Wm. Cunningham Robt. McDaniel

James Coles, Jr. Neil M'Kay, Jr.

Thomas Craige William Moore

William H. Chisholm Mrs. F. E. Mumford

Henry Dunn Wilby Nichols

James Cant Sam'l. Price

Wm. Cunningham Catharine Plaster

James Coles, Jr. Axlrd. Powel

John. Davis Abra. Pessinger

Henry Dunn Joha. Potts

J. A. Dollaheds Silas Peace

D. K. Dodge John Pearson

James Daniel William Price

John Davis Thomas Powd

Sam'l. Davidson James Patterson

John. Davis Henry E. Patterson

John. Davis Bej. Ritchael

John. Davis Julius J. Reeves

Charles Blackwelder Armedt Richardson

John. Davis John Reynolds

E. H. Robards E. H. Robards

John. Davis James Roland

Richard Shaver Richard Shaver

Jacob Smith Jacob Smith

Jerry Seams Sam'l. W. Shelton

John. Davis Catharine Smith

William Stokes 2 William Stokes 2